

TROOPERS RODE FOR
FAIR ONES' SMILES.

Games of Squadron A Were
Gallantly Contested in
Their New Armory.

Just a Trace of Danger, Too, That
Was an Added Attraction for the
Many Spectators.

ONE NARROW ESCAPE FROM HOOF.

A Cavalryman's Quickness Alone Saved His
Face from Being Trampled Upon by
the Balking Horse Which Had
Just Thrown Him.

With braying of bugles and loud clanking of metallic accoutrements the gallant warriors of Squadron "A" exhibited their prowess last night before a thousand spectators. The galleries of the new armory on Madison avenue were filled to overflowing with pretty girls and young men in gold lace, who commented deprecatingly on the feat of their comrades in the arena.

But the ladies were brimming over with admiration, and applauded the performance from start to finish. It was a capital exhibition of good horsemanship and athletic skill. There was just enough risk of personal injury to the participants to make the thing thrilling in places and lend a certain gusto.

There was one particularly thrilling point when E. C. Parish's vicious gray horse, that had been balking all the evening, threw him as he reached low for the handkerchief on a gallop and just missed stepping on his face. The rider doubled up under the brute's hoofs and rolled over and over in the dirt. Women who sat near by shrieked and rose up in their seats, expecting to see the man picked up bleeding and mangled. But by a very narrow chance the quick moving hoofs had missed him, and he remained to have some more complications with his refractory mount later on.

BETTER THAN HORSES.
The horses were not as well trained as they should have been by any means and caused several hitches in the programme. The riders knew their business much better and several of them showed admirable pluck and patience in handling the galling beasts.

The first event was the saddling and bridling, each man standing before his horse with the saddle and bridle lying on the spread out blanket before him. At the signal he bridles his animal, folds the blanket and throws on the saddle and is off, the first one at the opposite end of the tankard taking honors.

Major Charles F. Roe, in full regimentals, stood in the middle of the arena, refereeing the proceedings. With him as judges were Captain O. B. Bridgman, Lieutenant F. Halpin, Captain H. G. Badgley and Lieutenant L. G. Reed. Sergeant J. H. Claiborne, on his big roan, galloped about the ring announcing the various events and starting the competitors.

RIDING ON POTATOES.
The potato race, the second on the programme, evoked much laughter as well as applause. The troopers started from the north end of the armory and rode at full speed to the other end, where potatoes were placed on the ground. Then bending over they picked these up and returned to the starting point, where the potatoes were dropped into a basket. This was repeated four times. The winner was Sergeant Nichols and Private Melton were second.

Riding double brought forth some excellent horsemanship. The contestants rode in pairs and when the start was made the first was mounted while the other stood by his horse in the rear. He then mounted in turn at a walk, trot and gallop within one circuit of the ring. Then the contestants changed places and the circuit was repeated. The winners were Sergeant Barry and Corporal Bradley, while Corporal Cammann and Private Hammond were second.

A manikula race, to be ridden bareback and in heats, was the fourth event. The contestants took manikula from the ground at the south end and returned with it to the northern one. It was won by Private A. J. Slade, with E. C. Hoyt second.

USED SABRES AT "HEAD CUTTING."
Next was "Head Cutting, with hurdle." A test of the trooper's skill as a sabre-wielder in actual combat. On bareback or blanketed horses the contestants rode once around the ring at a gallop, every man taking as many heads as possible and in accordance with the drill regulations, including a hurdle-jump. Sergeant Claiborne was the winner, with Private Clark second.

There were twenty entries for the sixth event, which consisted of wrestling on horses ridden bareback. The competitors were Barry, O. Z. Whitehead, A. J. Slade, Tuttle Blake, Seymour Watts, J. V. A. Cattus, Parish, H. C. Smith, Corporal Frelinghuysen, E. C. Hoyt, Corporal Wallace, H. M. Ward, Corporal North, Holt, Haight, Stearns, J. S. Sheppard, Jr., and Bellamy. The contest was a spirited one throughout and ended in Blake being awarded first prize, J. A. V. Cattus was given second honors. The bouts were of three minutes each.

REACHING AT A GALLOP.
The seventh event—a low reach at a gallop—was considered one of the big attractions of the night. A handkerchief was placed in the middle of the ring, and each competitor had to start from the north end and pick up the object named by right or left reach at a gallop, returning to the north end and then repeating the performance. Fourteen competed for the prize, as follows: Sergeant Nichols, Corporal Wallace, Corporal MacLay, Cammann, Corporal Sedgwick, Huntington, Corporal Barnard, Tuttle, Hammond, Sergeant Barry, Melton, Wendt, Leigh and Corporal Hoag. The judges agreed upon Wendt as the winner, with Corporal MacLay a close second.

The next event, the tent-pegging contest, was watched with interest. The horses were saddled and bridled and a peg was placed in the centre of the ring. The start was made from the north end, and the conditions of the contest were such that if a peg was displaced it counted two points. If the peg was carried on the point of the sabre it counted twenty points. The entries consisted of Quarter-master-Sergeant Duffie, Corporal MacLay, Jones, Corporal Bradley, Sergeant Claiborne, O. Z. Whitehead, Corporal Frelinghuysen, Sergeant Yicken, Corporal Sedgwick, Tuttle, Corporal T. C. Cattus, Sergeant Gawtry, Corporal Cammann, M. H. Smith, Haight H. C. Smith, Artificer Emmet, Corporal Hoag, Wendt, Cattus, Sergeant Barry, A. J. Slade, Quarter-master-Sergeant Titus, Judson and Baldwin. The event proved one of the keenest contests

of the night, Sergeant Barry being finally declared the winner. E. C. Hoyt was second.

The ninth event was a novelty race, which, among other things, consisted of riding from south end to north end, dismounting, lighting cigarette, take a cab-bag, open an umbrella, mount again, and return to the south end with all the articles. The contest provoked roars of laughter. So many mistakes were made and so much confusion followed that the judges were unable at the conclusion to declare the winners. The competitors were Sergeant Nichols, A. J. Slade, Corporal Hoag, A. A. Robbins, Mosie Blake, Corporal Bradley and Corporal MacLay.

LIKE A REAL BATTLE.
The "melee," which was the eleventh event, resembled a football game on horseback. There were two teams of twelve men each. They were distinguished by the colors red and blue. Each man's head was encased in a sort of helmet surmounted by a waving plume. The object of the game was to top off these plumes. The bout lasted four minutes. The men and horses came together with a crash and there was a wild shout and indescribable mixture of clashing swords and jangling plumes. The first troop team won, having decapitated a larger number of their adversaries. The winning team was composed of Messrs. Barry, Claiborne, Cammann, Bradley, Cowdin, Baldwin, Bonner, Hoag, Hammond, Jones, H. M. Ward and C. Melton.

The "double pursuit" formed the tenth event on the programme and was one of the most exciting events of the evening. The horses were saddled and bridled and the game consisted of the pursuit of one man by two, who tried to take a ribbon from the right arm of the fleeing man, the ribbon to be removed from the left side only and within three minutes. The pursuers were not allowed to touch anything but the ribbon. Those who contested were Parish, W. S. Whitehead, Haight, Watts, Hopkins, Corporal Wallace, Sergeant Titus, Corporal Hoag, Mosie, Artificer Emmet, Blake, Judson, A. C. Smith, Shepherd, Sergeant Nichols, Corporal MacLay, Corporal Cammann, H. M. Ward, Sergeant Gawtry, Wendt, W. F. Smith and H. J. Riker. Hoag won, with Wendt second.

MRS. SECOR ASKS SUPPORT
Has Her Husband Arrested on a Charge of Neglecting Her and the Children. He Denies It.

William Waring Secor, a young man of means living at No. 41 West Sixty-fourth street, was arraigned in Yorkville Police Court yesterday on a warrant sworn out by his wife, Susie M. Secor, who charged him with abandonment and non-support. Mrs. Secor claimed that she was entirely dependent upon what her husband chose to give her, and that he had allowed her about \$10 a week, which was not always paid. This sum was not sufficient for the care and preservation of herself and her four children.

Secor, on the contrary, claimed that he paid her household expenses and furnished her with clothing for herself and the children. He denied that he had any desire to neglect his wife and that he was a hard drinker as she alleged. His wife, he said, had taken his clothing away from him and refused to give it back.

Magistrate Flannery said he could not see, as Mrs. Secor was not liable to be charged with a charge upon the county, that the matter was one for a police court to determine. At the request of Lawyer Joseph H. Secor, Mrs. Secor's belief in adjourn the case until next Saturday. Mr. Secor was paroled and when seen last night at his home declined to make any statement regarding the case.

DISCORD IN THE LOAN BUREAU.
Trouble Began When Chattel Mortgages Were Foreclosed.

J. A. McKnight, for eleven months manager of the St. Bartholomew Loan Bureau at No. 249 East Forty-second street, was dismissed by the Board of Directors on March 1, and a new manager appointed. The loan bureau was organized about two years ago by wealthy members of the congregation of St. Bartholomew's Church, and was conducted by the Rev. Dr. Greer for the benefit of the East Side poor. In January last, a number of mortgages that had lapsed were foreclosed, and the directors of the loan bureau were severely criticised.

"I had nothing whatever to do with ordering the mortgages foreclosed and the security seized," said Mr. McKnight last evening. "In fact I was opposed to any such proceeding, and when the Board of Directors insisted on having the furniture seized I refused to take part in the seizure."

Dr. David H. Greer, rector of St. Bartholomew's Church and president of the loan bureau, said last night: "I will be kind to Mr. McKnight and say nothing about the matter."



AT THE GAMES OF SQUADRON A.

In their new armory on Madison avenue the gallant troopers last evening performed daring feats of horsemanship before 1,000 spectators, a large proportion of these being pretty girls, who thoroughly enjoyed the sport, with its spice of danger. Despite the poorly trained horses the work of the soldiers was excellent and was rewarded with great applause.

SALOON MEN MAY
TURN DRUGGISTS.

An Amendment Will Make It an
Easy Matter to Evade the
Raines Bill.

By Paying the Nominal License Fee,
Liquor Can Be Sold for "Medi-
cinal" Purposes.

CLASS LEGISLATION IS ALLEGED.

Leading Lawyers Assert That Courts Will
Declare It Unconstitutional—Greater
New York Bill Complicates
Matters.

Although the keenest interest is felt in the progress of the Raines Excise bill now before the Assembly, and the liveliest speculation is being indulged in as to whether or not it will pass that body and be signed by the Governor, greater interest was manifested in this city yesterday when it became known among liquor dealers that under one of the amendments forced on the Senate it might be possible to evade the law altogether.

The amendment referred to was evidently inserted at the request of the druggists of the State, and intended only to serve their interests. Now, if the contention of Lawyer Charles Stecker holds good, every liquor dealer can take advantage of it and sell liquor on payment of a small license fee, or, for that matter, nothing at all.

In the bill as originally introduced druggists and pharmacists were allowed to sell liquor on payment of a tax of \$100. Such liquor, however, was not to be consumed on the premises, and could only be sold on a prescription made out by a reputable physician. The prescription should be filed the same as any other, and could only be used once. The amendment discovered by Mr. Stecker, and which hitherto had escaped attention, reads:

Nothing in this act shall prohibit a druggist or pharmacist from selling or giving away liquor for medicinal purposes.

DEFEATS HIS OWN OBJECT.

"Under that section," said Mr. Stecker yesterday, "Senator Raines has defeated the very object which he sought to attain by the bill. I believe that under it every liquor dealer may refuse to take out a license of \$800, but may instead convert his saloon into a drug store and sell all the liquor he desires. All he has to do is to hire a clerk who is a licensed druggist, purchase \$50 worth of drugs and bottles, and then have as many bartenders as he desires. Who is to say that the liquor which he sells is not for medicinal purposes? The woods are full of drug clerks out of employment who have diplomas, and many of whom would gladly take charge of a liquor drug store for \$15 or \$20 a week."

"This amendment seems to have escaped everybody's attention, yet there is no getting away from the language, nor can it be denied that it opens a wide field for discussion. Just imagine the effect if every liquor dealer adopted such tactics. The State, instead of gaining anything by an increased revenue, would lose everything."

"A liquor dealer who would convert his

saloon into a drug store would only have to instruct his clerks upon one point—to ask every customer desiring a drink whether he was ill or not. If ill, then of course the liquor ordered would surely be for medicinal purposes and all requirements of the law would be complied with.

EFFECT OF "RESTRICTED" LOCALITIES.

"Another possibility of that section would be its effect upon certain so-called 'restricted' localities. Under the Raines law, as at present, it is necessary for a man desiring to open a saloon to procure the consent of two-thirds of the property owners in the vicinity of the proposed saloon. There are certain localities in the city where nothing could induce the property owners to give such consent. It requires no such consent to open a drug store, and as a result any liquor dealer could open up alongside a church or on Fifth or any other avenue, put a young drug clerk in charge, and then sell liquor as fast as he liked."

"Then again, a liquor dealer running a drug store could put up all the bottles of cocktails he pleased. There are other ingredients as well as whiskey or rum in cocktails. All he has to do is to label his bottle, giving it the name of some patent medicine, and sell it as he pleases. Or he could put up whiskey, adulterate it with water, and label it in the same manner, thus getting away from the spirit of the law. I cannot imagine how any prosecution could be successfully urged against the liquor dealers. I am equally certain that if the Raines bill becomes a law a test case on the lines I have laid down will be made."

IS CLASS LEGISLATION.

Not only is it claimed that the Raines bill in its present form is unconstitutional, but that every attempt made to remedy it will make it more so. It is held by well-known lawyers and judges who were interviewed on the subject that it is special or class legislation of the worst kind; that the act recently passed annexing certain territory to New York and making the county towns of Kings County part of the city of Brooklyn make it so. Further, that the passage of the Greater New York bill would be the last great error that would warrant the courts in declaring it, as well as the Raines bill unconstitutional.

To understand these points, as they have been raised, it is necessary to repeat just what license fees the Raines bill imposes in certain localities.

In cities of the first class, having a population of over 1,500,000, New York being alone in this particular, a fee of \$800 is sought to be imposed; in cities of the second class, having a population of less than 1,500,000, but more than 500,000, \$650; in cities of less than half a million, but more than 50,000, \$500; in cities of more than 10,000, but less than 50,000, \$350; in cities of less than 10,000, but more than 5,000, \$300; in cities or villages of less than 5,000, but more than 1,000, \$200, and in all other places a license fee of \$100 is required.

Until a short time ago the towns of Flatbush, Flatlands, New Utrecht and Gravesend were run under separate governments and charters. They would all come under the heading of towns and villages of the fourth and fifth class. They took in such places as Coney Island, Canarsie, Fort Hamilton, Manhattan Beach and other Summer resorts. Hundreds of liquor stores, paying nominal license fees, were run there, the proprietors of which could only depend upon a couple of months' business in order to make a living.

BECOME PART OF THE CITY.

All these places are now part and parcel of the city of Brooklyn, and have, therefore, been converted into sections of cities of the second class, and under the law each

liquor dealer will be compelled to pay a license fee of \$850.

The Raines bill has been amended so that some of these places shall be exempt, and that saloon keepers need only pay the smaller fee. This, it is contended, cannot by any possibility be done.

It is the same way with the city of New York. Not so long ago several miles of territory above the Harlem River were added to the city. The territory so added took in a number of road houses and small saloons, many of which do not take over the bar \$1,000 a year. Yet this territory, being part of New York City, every saloon keeper must pay a license fee of \$800.

An attempt has also been made to get over this difficulty by amending the bill so as to exempt such sections from paying a license fee of the first class, and such a clause is actually in the bill now before the Assembly. The insertion of this amendment is in itself held to be enough to invalidate the bill.

MATTERS FURTHER COMPLICATED.

The Greater New York bill, now before the Legislature, and which, it is claimed, Mr. Platt has decided shall become a law, only makes the situation more complicated. In the event of its passage there will no longer be a Long Island City, a Brooklyn or any one of the score of villages as far as Hempstead, L. I. Each of them will be a part of the Greater New York, and therefore a city of the first class. Liquor dealers in Brooklyn, who, Mr. Raines says, must pay \$650, will be compelled to pay \$800. So will the man who keeps a little road house at Newtown, L. I., earning, perhaps, two dollars a day, be required to pay the same amount of \$800.

To every one of the smaller liquor dealers such a law would mean extinction. Out of all the saloons and resorts on Coney Island, not half a dozen could survive. Perhaps two or three saloons could exist in Long Island City. Scarcely any could keep open above the Twenty-fourth ward of this city, Newtown and such places would be converted into second editions of Goldsmith's "Deserted Village."

WOULD CLOSE RESTAURANTS.

Under a clause in the bill relating to restaurants there would no longer be any Summer resorts around New York. The bill declares that on Sunday's at such places no beer or liquors can be sold with meals in restaurants. That would compel every restaurant to close, as the proprietor of every such place looks forward to Sunday as his harvest day. When questioned on this point Mr. Stecker said:

"I am positive that the bill, if it passes and is signed by the Governor, will be declared unconstitutional by the courts, and I know that arrangements have been made to test it as soon as it becomes a law. It is class legislation of the worst kind, and not only does it override the Constitution of this State, but of the United States as well."

"Take a liquor dealer living at Canarsie, for example, who now pays a nominal license fee. He is now a resident of the city of Brooklyn, and under the Constitution has no more rights than the liquor dealer whose liquor store is located on the other side of the East River Bridge. The class, or special, legislation consists in trying to exempt the liquor dealer at the Canarsie end of Brooklyn from paying the \$850 which his fellow-Brooklynite at the other end is compelled to pay. That is unconstitutional."

"On the other hand, if they do not exempt him, and I hold they have no power to do so, then the passage of the Raines bill would prevent that man from earning his living. He would have to give up

his business, because he would be compelled to pay as a license fee more than he actually took in as sales."

Excise Commissioner Julius Harburger

when questioned, said:

"I have already obtained the opinion of a number of well-known lawyers, who have assured me that the Raines bill, if it passes, will be declared unconstitutional. There are many points to be raised, but that one permitting the man residing at one end of the city to pay one-half or one-third of what a man in the same business at the other end of the city is compelled to pay, is clearly unconstitutional."

In the meantime the druggists whom the amendment referred to was supposed to benefit, are up in arms against the bill. The organization of druggists in Kings County met yesterday and besides condemning the measure appointed a delegation to proceed to Albany and help secure its defeat.

IDIOT BOY STARTED FIRES.

George Fink Had Run Away from a Home
in Which He Was Obviously
Unwelcome.

Magistrate Mott, in the Morrisania Police Court, yesterday sent George Fink, an idiot, eighteen years old, of No. 685 Morris avenue, to the workhouse for five days on a charge of arson. Policeman Cushing at 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning was attracted by a flickering light in the loft of a barn on the Dennerlein estate, at One Hundred and Sixtieth street and Melrose avenue. The barn is a frame structure, two stories high, sheltering eight valuable horses. A staircase on the outside leads to the loft. Climbing the stairs and opening the door, the policeman found a bright fire burning on the floor. Fink was walking leisurely toward the flame with an armful of hay for fuel.

"Well, Your Honor, and I want to keep warm," said the idiot, and he threw the hay on the fire. Cushing seized a blanket and trampled out the fire.

"I was so cold," sobbed the boy, "I wanted to get my feet warm."

Fink is about five feet tall. His arms are much longer than those of the ordinary man. His lips are thick, his nose small and flat, eyes small, and forehead low and receding. His mother was in court yesterday morning.

"My mother didn't want me, my father didn't want me, and brother and sister didn't want me," whimpered the boy. "I was told I was not wanted. Nobody wants me, and that's why I went away."

"Did you ever start a fire before?" "I can't manage him," he went to the mother. "He curses and he is difficult to get along with. My husband don't want him and I don't care what you do with him. Besides, he won't work."

"Madam," the Magistrate replied, "it is horrible for a woman to feed like you do toward your own child. If he is an idiot, it is not his fault. You brought him into the world, and it is your place to look after him. You should try to teach him; help him. He deserves sympathy."

"Tut-tut to the boy," Mr. Mott said. "Did you ever start a fire before?" "Oh, yes, lots of them; but they all went out," was the reply.

"Did you," said Magistrate Mott, "ought to be taught. I believe by proper care he can be improved. I will send him to the workhouse. But, madam, remember, when he comes out you will have to support him. I myself will see that you do it."

PERPLEXED OVER LIEUT. LANG.

Army Retiring Board Is Puzzled as to
How to Proceed.

The Army Retiring Board of the Department of the East yesterday continued the inquiry into the physical condition of Lieutenant Clarence E. Lang, whose Glenham villa was recently the scene of such weird occurrences.

The Board discussed the mode of proceeding in the case, and adjourned until next Friday without reaching any decision. The Board is composed of Colonel Charles C. Byrne, Medical Inspector of the Department of the East; Lieutenant-Colonel William S. Worth, Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Ward, Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander C. M. Pennington and Major John Van R. Hoff.

A friend of young Lang said yesterday that the gossip about his family affairs and his "weird" occurrences was inspired by personal animus. Lang says he is simply suffering from overwork, and is otherwise in excellent condition.

MRS. KELSO IN AN ASYLUM.

To Remain at Flushing Until the Question of Her Sanity Is Settled.

Mrs. Ethel Kelso, of No. 148 West Ninety-fifth street, who killed her two children at her home February 20 last and then attempted to commit suicide, was yesterday sent to the Flushing Insane Asylum.

At the instance of Assistant District Attorney Vernon M. Davis, a warrant was sworn out before Justice Smyth by Assistant District Attorney Battle charging her with an attempt at suicide.

She was sent to the asylum in order to detain her until the question of her sanity is determined.

SHE TRIED SUICIDE
IN VARIOUS STYLES.

Arrested for Intoxication, the
Woman Preferred Death to
the Shame of It.

She Led a Lively Dance for the
Attendants of Essex Market
Court and Prison.

WITH ROPE, SHEET AND HATPIN.

After Having Been Bound to a Cot, the
Hysterical Woman Grew Calmer.
She Is Said to Be a
Chorus Girl.

Attaches of the Essex Market Police Court, early yesterday morning, were all agog yesterday, and it required the wits of no less than five of them to prevent a woman prisoner from committing suicide. She made no less than four attempts to take her own life, and had to be bound hand and foot to a bed. At one time it was thought advisable to send her to Bellevue Hospital, but she finally quieted down and her bonds were removed.

Policeman Hannelly, of the East Fifth Street Station, had arrested the woman for intoxication. He found her early yesterday morning on Second avenue, near Fifth street. She was unable to take care of herself. The arrest incensed her, and she fought with the policeman all the way to the station, declaring that the arrest was an outrage.

When taken to Essex Market Police Court, early yesterday morning, she was on the verge of hysteria, and apparently still under the influence of liquor. In the hope that she might rally sufficiently to be arraigned she was placed in the women's pen. She had been there only a short time when she said she wished to fix something about her dress, and Sergeant Lovell allowed her to go to the women's room. She remained there so long that Court Officer Peter Byrnes went to see what detained her. He found that she had broken off the window-weight cord, made a firm knot around her neck with one end of it, cast the other end over a valve pipe, and was slowly strangling when the officer discovered her.

Byrnes cut her down at once and summoned Matron Campbell, who tried to soothe her. The woman was still in a hysterical state, sobbing and laughing by turns and declaring that the disgrace of her arrest would drive her to take her own life. This avowal made it imperative that she be brought into the courtroom, where she would be under the eyes of the attendants. For a while she was very quiet. Then Officer Byrnes happened to look toward her and saw that she had taken a ribbon off her hat and tied it around her neck. With Mrs. Jones, and she was attempting to pull it tight enough to strangle herself. A second time Byrnes went to her rescue and took the black ribbon from her. Then she burst into tears and declared that life was not worth living, and that she wanted to die. When arraigned her hysteria became greater, and dropping on her knees she implored the magistrate to discharge her, declaring it was the first time she had ever been arrested, and that she would kill herself out of chagrin if she were locked up in a cell.

She gave her name as Mary Jones, and she was thirty-five years old. She declined to give her address. One of the court attaches said the woman had given a wrong name; that her real name was Mary Theiss, and that she was a chorus girl in the Irving Place Theatre company.

On account of her nervous condition Magistrate Brann remanded her until to-day in order that she might give a satisfactory account of herself, and she was taken to a cell in the prison. On the way thither she broke down, and, drawing a long pin from her hat, attempted to thrust it into her hand and wrist. Matron Campbell saw her efforts, and took the hat pin from her. In her cell the woman continued to moan and cry.

It was not long before Matron Campbell called lustily for help, and Keepers O'Brien, Story and Fenton responded. They found that the prisoner had twisted a sheet into a rope and started to hang herself. Her struggles were such that it was necessary to bind her to a bed, and the united efforts of the three keepers were required in binding her. It was several hours before she regained her natural composure. She did not succeed in injuring herself at all, and the prison attendants say she will be full of regret when arraigned to-day.

WILL REVIEW THE TWELFTH.

Major-General Sickles to Inspect His Old
Command To-night.

Major-General Daniel E. Sickles will for the first time since the war review the Twelfth Regiment, of which he was once commander, this evening. The presence of General Sickles as reviewing officer will be an historical event in the annals of that organization and will recall the stirring scenes of blood and glory through which the regiment and the "Hero of Gettysburg" passed with so much honor.

The war record of the Twelfth Regiment is second to none. One of its officers is present when General Lee was taken into his sword at Appomattox Court House. Another of its men, Boston Corbett, shot John Wilkes Booth, who assassinated President Lincoln. The Twelfth also boasts of the fact that it gave three men to the defense of the nation who became Major-Generals, namely, General Francis Barlow, General Daniel Butterfield and General Sickles.

BLOWN FROM OUR COAST.

British Ship Moreton Had a Hard Time
Reaching This Port.

Captain Pearce, of the four-masted British ship Moreton, reported on his arrival here yesterday from Manila that since February 18 his vessel has been within 800 miles of Sandy Hook, and was twice blown off the coast. On Sunday, March 1, the Moreton was in sight of the Atlantic Highlands, when she was struck by a hurricane from the northwest.

She was blown 200 miles away from Sandy Hook during the five days that the hurricane lasted. On March 3 the Moreton sighted the schooner Sylvia G. Hall from Norfolk, and in sight of the Fortrop-gallant mast gone and her crew throwing her deck load of lumber overboard.

WILL NOT LET THEM LAND HERE.

The Immigration authorities at Ellis Island yesterday decided that the family of Ferdinand Marro, of East Liberty, Pa., including the man's wife and two children, who arrived here last Saturday on the steamship Alaska, will have to be deported. The man refused to provide for his wife, because he claimed to have proof of her faithlessness. He was willing to take the children, he said, but would have nothing to do with his wife.